

Attachment A

WEBSTER'S NEW WORLD DICTIONARY

Dedicated
to David B. Guralnik
lexicographical mentor
and friend

Webster's New World Dictionary, Third College Edition

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The New World Dictionary Guide to the Use of
The Main Entry
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Usage Labels & Indicators
Field Labels
Scientific Names
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Run-In Derived Entries
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The English Language
Etymology by William Morris

Webster's New World Dictionary

The Indo-European Language Family
Editorial Style
Marks of Punctuation
Italics
Numbers
Capitalization
Abbreviations
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Special Signs and Symbols

in-stru-men-tal-ist (-ist) *n.* 1 a person who performs on a musical instrument 2 a person who believes in instrumentalism —*adj.* of or in keeping with instrumentalism

in-stru-men-tal-i-ty (in'strō men'tal'ē tē) *n., pl. -ties* 1 the condition, quality, or fact of being instrumental, or serving as a means 2 a means or agency

in-stru-men-ta-tion (-ta'shan) *n.* 1 the composition or arrangement of music for instruments; orchestration 2 the act of developing, using, or equipping with, instruments, esp. scientific instruments 3 the instruments used, as in a mechanical apparatus or in a particular musical score, band, etc. 4 INSTRUMENTALITY (sense 2)

in-stru-ment flying the flying of an aircraft by the use of instruments only; distinguished from CONTACT FLYING

in-stru-ment landing a landing made using only the instruments of the aircraft and electronic or radio signals from the ground

in-stru-ment panel a panel or board with instruments, gauges, etc. mounted on it, as in an automobile or airplane

in-sub-or-di-nate (in'sə bōrd'n it, -bōr'dō nit) *adj.* [IN-² + SUBORDINATE] not submitting to authority; disobedient —*n.* an insubordinate person —*in-sub-or-di-nately adv.* —*in-sub-or-di-na'tion n.*

in-sub stan-tial (in'səb stan'shal) *adj.* [ML *insubstantialis*] not substantial; specif., a) not real; imaginary b) not solid or firm; weak or flimsy —*in-sub stan'ti-al'ity* (-shē al'a tē) *n.*

in-suf-fer-a-ble (in suf'er-ə bəl) *adj.* not sufferable; intolerable; unbearable —*in-suf-fer-a-bly adv.*

in-suf-fi-ciency (in'sə fish'en sē) *n., pl. -cien-cies* [LL *insufficiētia*] 1 lack of sufficiency; deficiency; inadequacy; also [Rare] IN'SUFFICIENCY (-ans) 2 inability or failure of an organ or tissue to perform its normal function; said esp. of a heart valve or heart muscle

in-suf-fi-cient (in'sə fish'ənt) *adj.* [LL *insufficiens*] not sufficient; not enough; inadequate —*in-suf-fi'ciently adv.*

in-su-flate (in suf'flāt', -suf'flāt'; in'sə flāt') *vt.* -flat'ed, -flat'ing [*< L insufflatus*, pp. of *insufflare*, to blow or breathe into < *in-* + *sufflare*, to blow from below < *sub-*, under + *flare*, to blow^w]¹ 1 to blow or breathe into or on 2 *Med.* to blow (a powder, vapor, air, etc.) into a cavity of the body —*in-su-fla'tion n.* —*in-su-fla'tor n.*

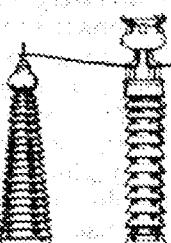
in-su-lar (in'sə lär; -soo-, -syoo-) *adj.* [L *insularis* < *insula*, island; see ISLE] 1 of, or having the form of, an island 2 living or situated on an island 3 like an island; detached; isolated 4 of, or characteristic of islanders, esp. when regarded as narrow minded, illiberal, or provincial 5 *Med.* a) characterized by isolated spots b) of the islets of Langerhans or other islands of tissue —*in-su-lar'ity* (in'-syoo-lär'ē tē) or *in-su-larism n.* —*in-su-lar'ly adv.*

in-su-late (in'sə lat', -soo-, -syoo-) *vt.* -lat'ed, -lat'ing [*< L insulatus*, made like an island < *insula*, ISLE] 1 to set apart; detach from the rest; isolate 2 to separate or cover with a nonconducting material in order to prevent the passage or leakage of electricity, heat, sound, radioactive particles, etc.

in-su-la-tion (in'sə lä'shan; -soo-, -syoo-) *n.* 1 an insulating or being insulated 2 any material used to insulate

in-su-lator (in'sə lät'ər; -soo-, -syoo-) *n.* anything that insulates; esp., a nonconductor, usually a device of glass or porcelain for insulating and supporting electric wires

in-su-lin (in'sə lin; -soo-, -syoo-) *n.* [*< L insula*, island (see ISLE) + -IN³; in allusion to the islets of Langerhans] 1 a protein hormone secreted by the islets of Langerhans, in the pancreas, which helps the body use sugar and other carbohydrates 2 a preparation extracted from the pancreas of sheep, cows, etc. and used to control diabetes



property, etc.); take out of one) 2 ENSURE —*vi.* to give

in-sur'a-ble *adj.*

in-sured (in shoor'd) *n.* a person against loss

in-sur'er (in shoör'er) *n.* a person against loss or damage; uninsured

in-sur-gence (in sur'jəns) *n.* a rebellion

in-sur-gen-cy (in sur'jən sē) *n.* 1 insurgent 2 INSURGENCE

in-sur-ge-nt (in sur'jənt) *adj.* up (against) < *in-*, in, upon against established authority

a revolt or rebellion not w/ international law as belligerent

revolt against the leaders engaged in insurgent activity

in-sur-mount-a-ble (in'sər̄m̄nt'ə bəl) *adj.* cannot be passed over or overcome

in-sur-mount'a-bly *adv.*

in-sur-rec-tion (in'sə rek'shən) *n.* pp. of L *insurgere*; see IN authority; rebellion; revolt

in-sus-cep-tible (in'sə sep'shə bəl) *adj.* easily affected or influenced

in-sus-cep-tibly *adv.*

in-tet 1 interest 2 interim, international 7 intransitiv

in-tact (in tak't) *adj.* [ME *intact*] pp. of *tangere*, to touch; intact or left whole; sound; *intactness n.*

in-taiglio (in taig'lō', -tālō') engrave < *in-*, in + *taglio* design or figure carved, in that it is below the surface

mentored with such a design process of making such designs from a plate on which in raised impression 5 a die

in-glio-ed, **in-glio-ing** to engrave

in-take (in tāk') *n.* 1 the amount taken in 3 the place channel, etc. /a sewer intake breadth 5 *Mech.* the arm shaft

in-tan-gible (in tan'jə bəl) *adj.* GIBLE] 1 that cannot be represented by value but has being /stocks and bonds intangible asset/ 3 that is grasped; vague —*n.* sometimes

n. —*in-tan'gi-bly adv.*

in-tar-sil-a (in tar'sē ə) *n.* [*< L in-*, in + Ar *tarṣī*, inlay or pictorial inlay, esp. of tiles of wood pieces or, sometimes

acid or salt [*metaphosphoric acid*] (see *ORTHO-*, sense 4a) *d*) characterized by substitutions in the 1, 3 position in the benzene ring (usually italicized and hyphenated in chemical names) [*meta-aminobenzoic acid*] (see *PARA-*, sense 2b, *OXIMO-*, sense 4b) Also (except for sense 6d), before a vowel, *meta-*

meta-bolic (met'a bôl'ik) *adj.* [Gr *metabolikos*] of, involving, characterized by, or resulting from metabolism

meta-tabo-lism (me tab'o liz'əm) *n.* [*< Gr metabole, change < meta, beyond (see META-) + ballein, to throw (see BALL') + -ISM*] the chemical and physical processes continuously going on in living organisms and cells, consisting of anabolism and catabolism

meta-tabo-lite (me tab'o lit) *n.* any substance produced by or taking part in metabolism

meta-tabo-lize (-liz') *vt., vi.* -lized', -liz'ing to change by or subject to metabolism — *me-tab'o-lizable adj.*

meta-car-pal (met'a kar'pal) *adj.* of the metacarpus — *n.* any of the bones of the metacarpus; see *SKELETON*, illus.

meta-car-pus (-kar'pas) *n.*, pl. -pi (-pi) [ModL, altered < *metacarpium* < Gr *metakarpion* < *meta*, *META-* + *karpion*, dim. of *karpos*; see *CARPUS*] 1 the part of the hand consisting of the five bones between the wrist and the fingers 2 the corresponding part of a land vertebrate's forelimb

meta-cen-ter (met'a sen'ter) *n.* [Fr *métacentre*; see *META-* & *CENTER*] that point in a floating body at which a vertical line drawn through its center of buoyancy when it is upright meets the vertical line drawn through its center of buoyancy when it is tipped; center of gravity of the part of a floating body that is not submerged; for stability the metacenter must be above the center of gravity — *meta-cen'tric (-trik) adj.*

meta-chro-ma-tism (-krō'ma tiz'əm) *n.* [*< META- + Gr chroma, color (see CHROMA) + -ISM*] a change of color, esp. as a result of a change in temperature

meta-chro-mat'ic (-krō mat'ik) *adj.*

meta-tic-tion (met'a tik'shən) *n.* 1 fiction in which the mediating function of the author and the technical methods used in writing are self-consciously emphasized and in which the traditional concern with verisimilitude is minimized 2 a work of such fiction — *meta-tic-tional adj.* — *meta-tic-tion-ist n.*

meta-gal-a-xy (-gal'ak sē) *n.* Astron. the total assemblage of all galaxies, including all intergalactic matter; the measurable material universe — *meta-ga-lac'ic (-ga lak'tik) adj.*

meta-me (met'a mē) *n.* [*METE- + ME-*] 1 official measurement of contents or weight of coal, grain, etc. 2 the charge for this

meta-gen-e-sis (met'a jen'sis) *n.* [ModL; see *META-* & *-GENESIS*]

Biol. reproduction in which there is alternation of an asexual with a sexual generation, as in many cnidarians — *meta-genet'ic (-jē net'ik) adj.*

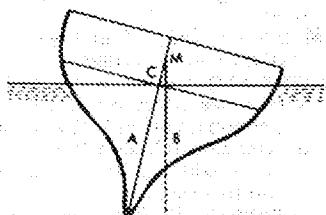
meta-gna-thous (ma tag'nā thos) *adj.* [*META- + -GNATHOUS*] 1 having points of the beak crossed, as in the crossbills 2 having larvae that feed by chewing and adults that feed by sucking, as in butterflies and moths — *me-tag'nā-thism n.*

Metai-rie (met'a rē) [*< Fr; lit.*, sharecropping farm, for nearby farms owned by Jesuits] *n.* city in SE La.; suburb of New Orleans; pop. 164,000

metal (met'al) *n.* [OFr. *< L metallum*, metal, mine, quarry < Gr *metallion*, mine, quarry] 1 *a*) any of a class of chemical elements, as iron, gold, or aluminum, generally characterized by ductility, malleability, luster, and conductivity of heat and electricity; these elements act as cations in chemical reactions, form bases with the hydroxyl radical, and can replace the hydrogen of an acid to form a salt *b*) an alloy of such elements, as brass or bronze *2* any substance or thing consisting of metal *3* material or substance of which someone or something is made; stuff *4* molten cast iron *5* molten material for making glassware *6* [Chiefly Brit.] *ROAD METAL* *7* *Heraldry* either of the tinctures gold (*or*) and silver (*argent*) *8* *Printing* *a*) type metal *b*) composed type — *adj.* made of metal — *vt., vi.* -aled or -alled, -aling or -alling to cover or supply with metal

meta-lan-guage (met'a lan'gwij) *n.* Linguist. a language used to describe or discuss another language

meta-linguis-tics (met'a lin'gwist'iks) *n.* *pl.* [*with sing. v.*] the branch of linguistics dealing with relations between language and



METACENTER

metallic soap a soapslike substance made by combining the lead, aluminum, and some other metals with fatty acids, used in making paint, lubricants, cloth, etc.

***met-al-lid-ing** (met'a lid'ing, met'i id'ing) *n.* [*< Meta- + LIDING*] a method of creating alloy coatings on the surface of a class of materials by electrolytically diffusing metals and metalloids into the surface

met-al-li-er-ous (met'a lif'er əs, met'i if'rəs) *adj.* [*L. *metallum*, METAL + *fere*, to bear + -ous*] containing, producing metal or ore

met-al-line (met'līn, -in) *adj.* [ME *metalline* < ML *metallinus*, resembling metal; metallic] *2* containing metal or metals

met-al-log-ra-phy (met'lāg'refē) *n.* [Fr *métallographie* < *GARTH*] the study of the structure and physical properties of metals and alloys, esp. by the use of the microscope and the

met-al-graphic (met'alāgraf'ik) *adj.* — *metalligraphic adj.*

met-al-loid (met'a loid', met'l oid') *n.* *1* nonmetal *2* a element having some of, but not all, the properties of metals, as silicon — *adj.* *1* like a metal in appearance *2* of or relating to the nature of a metalloid

met-al-lurgy (met'a lür'je, met'l ur'je) *n.* [ModL *metallurgia*, metallourgein, to work in metals or mines < *metallum*, metal + *ergon*, work] the science of metals, esp. the science of extracting metals from their ores and preparing them for use, by refining, etc. — *metallur'gi-cal* or *metallur'gic adj.* — *metallur'gi-cally adv.* — *metallur'gist n.*

metal-ware (met'l war') *n.* kitchenware, etc. made of metal

metal-work (met'l wark') *n.* *1* things made of metal *2* working with metal

metal-work-ing (-wark'in) *n.* the act or process of making metal — *metal-worker n.*

meta-math-emati-ics (met'a math'mat'iks) *n.* *pl.* [*Latin* logical study of the nature and validity of mathematics and proof

meta-mer (met'a mar) *n.* [*< META- + Gr meros, a part*] *Chem.* a compound exhibiting metamorphism with another

meta-mere (met'a mir') *n.* [*META- + -MERE*] any of a class of similar segments making up the body of a worm, etc.

meta-meric (met'a mer'ik) *adj.* *1* *Chem.* of or exhibiting metamorphism *2* Zool. of or formed of metameres; segmented — *meta-merically adv.*

meta-tam-erism (ma tam'ər iz'əm) *n.* *1* [*METAMER* + -ISM] a type of isomerism in which chemical compounds have the same proportions of the same elements and the same molecular weight but have radicals differing in type or position, with resulting difference in chemical properties *2* Zool. the condition of being made of metameres

meta-mor-phic (met'a mor'fik) *adj.* of, characterized by, formed by metamorphism or metamorphosis

meta-mor-phism (-mor'fiz'əm) *n.* *1* *METAMORPHOSIS* *2* the mineralogical, structural, or textural composition of rocks under pressure, heat, chemical action, etc., which turns limestone, shale, granite into gneiss, etc.

meta-mor-phose (-fōz', -fōz') *vt., vi.* -phosed, -phosing [*metamorphoser*] to change in form or nature; transform

— or undergo metamorphosis or metamorphism — *Syn.* — *transformation*

meta-mor-pho-sis (-mor'fa sis, -mōr'fō sis) *n.* *pl.* *-ses* [*Gr metamorphōsis* < *metamorphoun*, to transform] *1* a change in shape, structure, or substance; transformation, as in magic or sorcery *b*) the form resulting from such a marked or complete change of character, appearance, etc.

2 Biol. a change in form, structure, or function as a result of development; specif., the physical transformation, more or less sudden, undergone by various animals during development after the embryonic state, as of the larva of an insect to the pupa and then the adult, or of the tadpole to the frog *4 Med.* a pathological change of form of some tissues

meta-neph-ros (met'a nef'rəs) *n.* *pl.* -roi (-rov) [*Med.* Gr *nephros*, kidney; see *NEPHRO-*] the mesonephros in an embryo, which in mammals and birds develops into the permanent, or adult, kidney — *ric adj.*

metaph *1* *metaphor* *2* *metaphysics*

meta-phase (met'a fāz) *n.* [*META- + PHASE*] *Biol.* the stage during which the chromosomes are arranged along the plane of the spindle

meta-phor (met'a for', -för') *n.* [*Fr métaphore* < L. *metapherein*, to carry over < *meta*, over (see META-) + *pherein*, to bear] a figure of speech containing an implied comparison, in which a word or phrase ordinarily and primarily used

itself, is really acting for another —adv. 1 blindly; spec., so e blind, insensible, etc. 2 recklessly 3 guided only by flight nts [to fly blind] 4 sight unseen [to buy a thing blind] —nd people who are blind —blind'ly adv. —blind'ness n. —ley 1 an alley or passage shut off at one end 2 any under- idea, etc. that leads to nothing

arbon (copy) a carbon copy of a letter sent to someone other he addressee, with no indication on the original letter that copy has been sent

date [Colloq.] 1 a social engagement arranged for a man woman who are strangers to each other 2 either person ed

'blin'der) n. BLINKER (sense 2)

fish (blind'fish) n., pl. -fish' or -fish'es; see fish any of s small fishes with functionless eyes, found in underground es, caves, etc.

blid (-fid) vt. [altered (inf. by FOLD) < ME blindfild, struck pp. of blindfellen < OE (ge)blindfelian; see BLIND + FELL²] over the eyes of with a cloth or bandage 2 to hinder the sight derstanding of —n. 1 a cloth used to cover the eyes 2 anything that hinders the sight or understanding —adj. 1 with the covered 2 reckless; heedless —adv. 1 blindly 2 recklessly; assily

bit 1 cecum 2 a section of the intestinal tract with one end off by surgery or disease

blim (blint'him) Ger. name of BLECHHEIM

man's buff (blind'man'z buf) [buff contr. < burr¹] a game in which blindfolded player has to catch and identify another r. Also blind-man's bluff (buf)

[pig (Old Slang) SPEAK-EASY]

blide (blind'sid) vt. -sid'ed, -sid'ing 1 Football to hit or tan opposing player) from his blind side 2 to attack (some- from an unseen or unexpected direction

side the side opposite to the direction in which a person is ng

spot 1 the small area, insensitive to light, in the retina of the here the optic nerve enters 2 an area where vision is hindered scoured 3 a prejudice, or area of ignorance, that one has but is unaware of 4 an area where radio reception is poor

2 staggers the staggers; see STAGGER (n. 3)

story (blind'stor) n., pl. -ties Archit. 1 a windowless story Gothic churchess, a gallery (triforium) without windows, above main arches

d tiger (Old Slang) SPEAK-EASY

trust an arrangement whereby a person, such as a public al, in an effort to avoid conflicts of interest, places certain al assets under the control of an independent trustee with provision that the person is to have no knowledge of how those ts are managed

worm (worm') n. a legless lizard (*Anguis fragilis*) of the old let slowworms; it has a snake-like body and very small eyes

blin'de n., pl. sing. blin' [Russ.] small, thin pancakes, commonly ed with caviar and sour cream; cf. BLINTZ Also blin'ns (-nz)

(blink) vt. [ME blenken, blenchen; see BLINCH¹] 1 to close lids and open them quickly one or more times, either as a ref- conscious act 2 to flash on and off; twinkle or glimmer 3 b with eyes half-shut and winking, as in dazzling light 4 a) to (at) as if not seeing; evade [to blink at a mistake] b) to look with wonder or shock [she blinked at the weight of the players/ lbs.] to look with a glance —vt. 1 to wink (the eyes) rapidly 2 cause (eyes, light, etc.) to wink or blink 3 to get rid of (tears, eye ps, etc.) by blinking with away or from 4 to close the eyes to (a situation); evade or avoid 5 to signal (a message) by flash- a light, etc. —n. 1 a blinking of the eyes 2 a brief flash of light; nkle or glimmer 3 [Chiefly Scot.] a quick look; glimpse 4 a git, or dull, reflection of sunlight, esp. in polar regions, on the dom of a low cloud or on the horizon, caused by distant ice or ss on water or land —SYN. WINK —on the blink [Slang] not right; out of order

blit (blit) n. *1 a) a flashing warning light at crossings b) a light signaling messages in flashes 2 [pl.] a) either of two flaps on a ide that keep the horse from seeing to the sides, esp. as worn by a rehorse that tends to shy b) a kind of goggles —vt. to put blink-

on

blitz (blintz) n. [Yidd. blintze < Russ. blinyets, dim. of blin, pan- ke] a thin pancake rolled with a filling of cottage cheese, fruit,

c) a flip) n. [echoic of a brief sound] 1 a luminous image on an siloscope, as in a radar set 2 a quick, sharp sound —vt. blipped, blipping to make a blip or series of blips

bliss (blis) n. [ME blisse < OE bliss, bliths, joy < blithe, BIRTHE] 1 real joy or happiness 2 spiritual joy; heavenly rapture 3 any use of bliss —adv. vt. [Slang] to experience or produce ecstasy or intense pleasure or satisfaction from or as if from a hallucinogenic mg or a mystical experience; usually with out —SYN. ECSTASY —tis'lit adj. —bliss'ful adj. —bliss'ful-ness n.

blister (blis'ter) n. [ME < Du blister or OFr blestre < ?] 1 a sized patch of skin, spec. of epidermis, filled with watery matter ed caused by burns, frostbite, rubbing, etc. 2 something used or applied to cause a blister 3 anything resembling a blister, as an a sheet, a coat of paint, etc. 4 a bulging, bubblelike projection, usually transparent, used for observation, protection, etc. on an air-

craft, etc. 5 a small, shallow, raised depression in a surface, as a shell need to

blisters beetle any of a family (Melyridae) of soft-bodied beetles,

some of which are harmful to plants; the dried and ground bodies of

the Spanish fly and certain other species were used medicinally as a

blistering agent

blister copper copper that is 96 to 99 percent pure, produced by

smelting; it has a blistery surface caused by sulfur dioxide bubbles

*blisters rust a destructive disease of white pines, caused by a fungus

(*Cronartium ribicola*) that produces orange-colored blisters on the

bark and branch tips

blithe (blith, blith) adj. [ME < OE ult. < IE base *bhile-, to shine, gleam] showing a gay, cheerful disposition; carefree —blithely

adv. —blitheness n.

blith'er-ing (blith'er ing) adj. [blither, var. of BLISTER + -ING] talk-

ing without sense; jabbering

blithe'some (blith'som, blith'-) adj. blithe; lighthearted —blithe's-

omely adj. —blithe'some-ness n.

BLitt. B. Lit., B. Litt., or BLit. [L. *Baccalaureus Lit(herarum)*] Bachelor of Letters (or Literature)

blitz (blits) n. [< Icel.] 1 a sudden, destructive attack, as by aircraft

or tanks 2 any sudden, overwhelming attack *3 Football a sudden

charge by a defensive backfield player through a gap in the line in

an effort to tackle the opposing quarterback —vt. 3 to subject to a

blitz; overwhelm and destroy *2 Football to charge (the

quarterback) in a blitz —vt. Football to make a blitz

blitz-krieg (-kreg) n. [Ger < blitz, lightning + krieg, war] 1 sud-

den, swift, large-scale offensive warfare intended to win a quick

victory 2 any sudden, overwhelming attack

***blitz-zard (bliz'ord) n.** [? < dial. bliz, violent blow; ? akin to Ger

blitz, lightning] 1 a severe snowstorm characterized by cold tem-

peratures and heavy drifting of snow 2 an overwhelming number

or amount; deluge

blk. 1 black 2 black 3 bulk

BLM Bureau of Land Management

blot¹ (blot) adj. [ME blot, soft < ON blautr; ult. < IE base *phel-,

to swell; see SWELL] bloated; puffed up —vt. vt. 1 to swell, as with

water or air 2 to puff up, as with pride —n. *3 a bloated person or

thing *2 Med. a gassy swelling of the abdomen usually caused

by watery forage

blot² (blot) vt. [ME blots, soft with moisture < ON blaute, soaked;

see PREC.] to cure or preserve (herring, etc.) by soaking in salt

water, smoking, and half-drying

blotter¹ (-er) n. [< prec.] a fat herring or mackerel that has been

cured by blitting

blotter² (-er) n. [< prec.] a small freshwater trout (*Coregonus*

hoyi) found esp. in the Great Lakes

blob (blob) n. [see SWELL] 1 a drop or small lump of a thick, viscous

substance [a blob of jelly] 2 a small spot or splash of color 3

something of vague or indefinite form [a hazy blob on the horizon]

—vt. blobbed, blob'bing to splash or mark, as with blobs

block (blk.) n. [Fr & OFr < MDu block, log, block] 1 an alliance,

often temporary, of political parties in a legislature *2 a group of

legislators who, without regard to party affiliation, act together to

advance some common interest of their constituents /the farm bloc/

3 a group of nations joined or acting together in support of one

another /the Soviet bloc/

Bloch (blk.) 1 Ernest 1880-1959; U.S. composer, born in Switzerland

2 Felix 1905-83; U.S. physicist, born in Switzerland 3 Konrad Emil 1912- ; U.S. biochemist, born in Germany

block (blk.) n. [ME blocke < OFr bloc & MDu block < IE *bhligo-

< base *bhel-, a thick plank, beam > BALK, Gr *phaleax*, L *falcum*]

1 any large, solid piece of wood, stone, or metal, often with flat

surfaces 2 a blocklike stand or platform on which hammering,

chopping, etc. is done [a butcher's block, headman's block] *3 an

auctioneer's platform 4 a) a mold upon which things are shaped, as hats b) the shape of a hat 5 anything that stops movement or

progress; obstruction, obstacle, or hindrance 6 a pulley or system

of pulleys in a frame, with a hook, loop, etc. for attachment 7 any

solid piece of material used to strengthen or support 8 a) an oblong

building unit of concrete, larger than a brick and usually not solid

(in full concrete block) b) a similar unit of glass or other material

c) such units collectively 9 a child's wooden or plastic toy brick

*10 [New Brit.] a large building with many units in it, or a group of

buildings regarded as a unit *11 a) an area bounded by streets or

buildings on four sides; city square b) the distance along one side

of such an area 12 any number of persons or things regarded as a

unit; bloc [a block of tickets, a trade block] 13 the metal casting

that houses the cylinders of an internal-combustion engine; in full

engine block 14 [Slang] a person's head 15 Comput. a unit of

memory, consisting of one or more contiguous words, bytes, or

records 16 Med. a) an interruption of normal function in a part of

the body [heart block, kidney block] b) an interruption of the pas-

sage of impulses through a nerve by means of pressure or anesthetics

17 Printing a piece of wood, linoleum, etc. engraved with a

design or picture 18 Psychiatry a sudden interruption in speech or

thought processes, resulting from deep emotional conflict, repression, etc. 19 Railroading a length of track governed by signals: see

BLOCK SYSTEM *20 Sports an interruption, restraining, or thwart-

ing of an opponent's play or movement 21 Philately a set of four or

more unseparated stamps forming a rectangle 22 [pl.] Track &

at, ate, eat; ten, eve; is, ice; go, hörn, look, tool; oil, out; up,

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lubricus, slippery] **Ceramics** 1 a mark for use in decorating or

2 a cover for a book or set of books, spines
3 a padded cloth cover for an armchair to cover (a chair, etc.)

it will slip along the rope, etc.

off, as shoes without laces, or
the head —*n.* a slip-on shoe or

stance of slipping, as in meshing; the resulting loss of motion or

disk, esp. of the lumbar spine, easily slipped on the foot, esp.

-er, -peri-est [altered < ME *slipferic*; for IE base see *sliding* or *slipping*, as a wet, slip away, as from a grasp] 3 4 subject to change /a slippery **irr-***ness n.*

North American elm (*Ulmus americana*) 1 inner bark and hard wood 2 the

1) SLIPPERY 2 [Brit., etc. (exc.

), and insulated from, the rotor cone to lead current into or away from the brushes pressing on the

sheet of paper inserted between the two sets —*vt.*, *vi.* to insert slipsheets

< dial. or obs. *slip-shoe*, slip-down heels 2 careless, as in *slip job*

p.] [Old Colloq.] 1 sloppy or tless talk or writing between the bottom sole and the

cially for a hem, in which the end of the hem, picking up a few hairs, as to be invisible on the outside of air thrust backward by the peller wash

c pt. of **SLIP** 1 error or oversight 2 an unlucky

< OE **slittan*, akin to MHG *slitzen* **slitan* (> OE *slitan*) < IE **sl̥-t̥* *out or apart open* + *en* by

1 to make (one's way) with great effort; plod 2 to work hard (at something); toil /slogging away at her work/

slo-gan (slō'gān) *n.* [Gael *slugg-ghairm* < *sluagh*, a host + *gairm*, a call] 1 orig., a cry used by Scottish Highland and Irish clans in battle or as an assembly signal 2 a catchword or rallying motto distinctly associated with a political party or other group 3 a catch phrase used to advertise a product

***slo-gan-eer** (slō'gā nir') *vi.* to coin or make use of slogans —*n.* a person who coins or uses slogans

***slo-gan-ize** (slō'gā niz') *vt.* -ized, -izing to express or generalize in the form of a slogan —**slo-gan-is'tic adj.**

sloid or **slojd** (sloid) *n.* SLOVD

sloop (sloop) *n.* [Du *sleep* < LowG *sluup* < *slupen* (akin to OE *slupan*), to glide; for IE base see **SLIP**] 1 a fore-and-aft-rigged, single-masted sailing vessel with a mainsail and a jib

sloop of war 1 orig., a sailing vessel mounting from 10 to 32 guns 2 later, a small war vessel, having guns mounted on one deck only

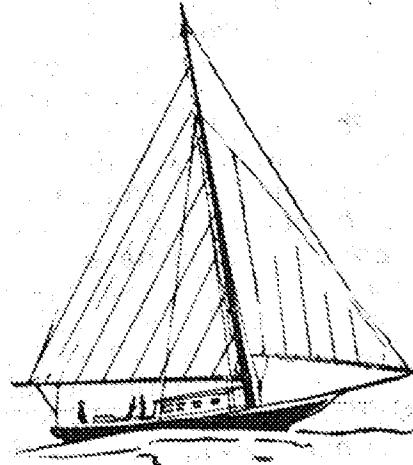
sloop-rigged (-rigd') *adj.* having rigging like that of a sloop

slop (slāp) *n.* [ME *sloppe* < OE (only in comp.) < base of *slypa*; see **SLIP**] 1 watery snow or mud; slush 2 a splash or puddle of spilled liquid 3 any liquid or semiliquid food that is unappetizing or of poor quality 4 [often pl.] a) liquid waste of any kind b) kitchen waste or swill, used for feeding pigs, etc. 5 [Colloq.] excessive sentimentality in speech or writing See also **SLOPS** —*vt.* **slopped, slop'ping** 1 to spill or splash 2 to walk or splash through slush or mud —*vi.* 1 to spill liquid on 2 to spill *3 to feed swill or slops to (pigs, etc.) —**slop over** 1 to overflow or spill, as a liquid when its container is tilted

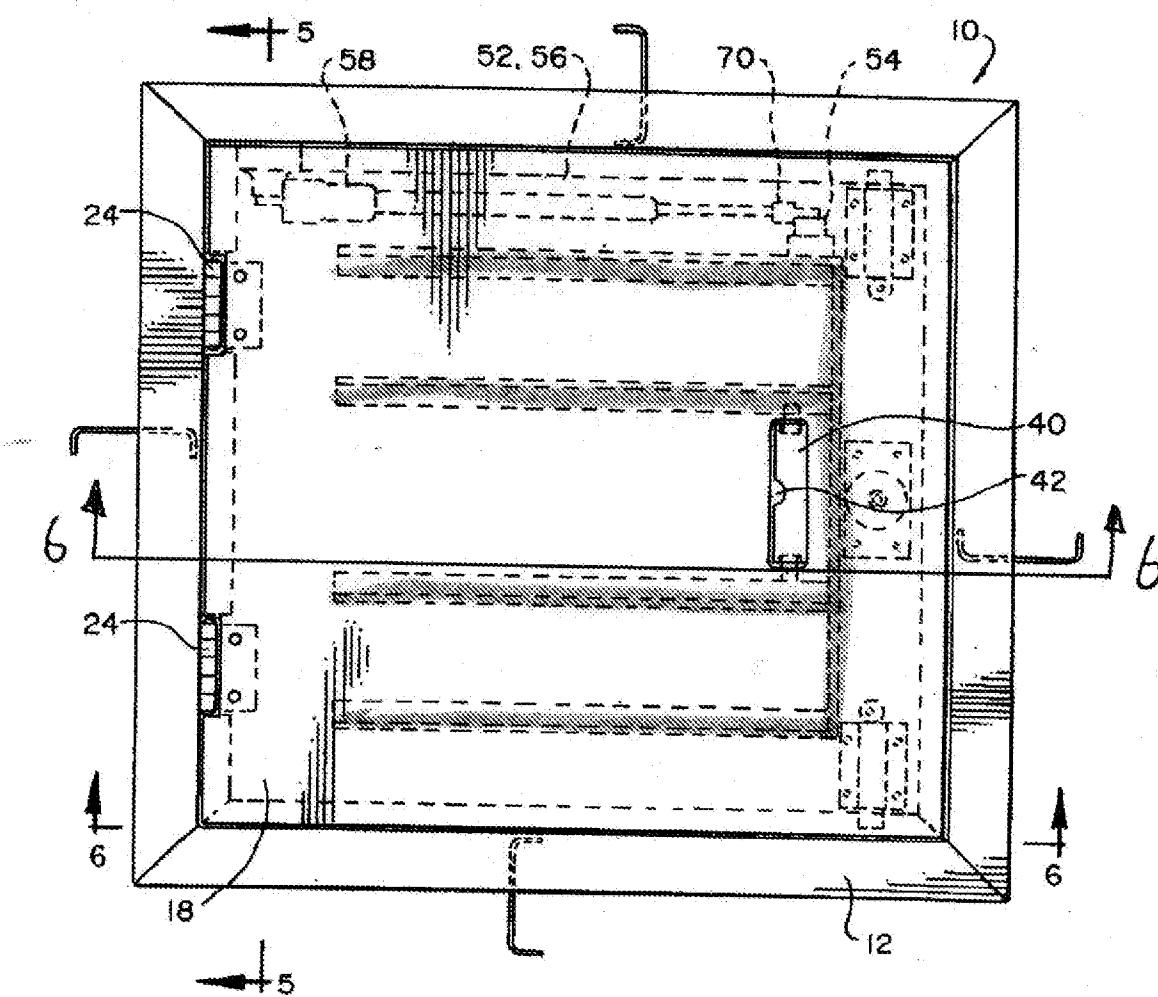
*2 [Colloq.] to make a display of sentimentality; gush —**slop bowl** (or **basin**) [Chiefly Brit.] a bowl into which the dregs from tea cups are emptied at table

slope (slop) *n.* [ME < *aslope*, sloping (mistaken as a *slope*) < OE *aslopen*, pp. of *aslupan*, to slip away < *slupan*, to glide; see **SLOOP**] 1 a piece of ground that is not flat or level; rising or falling ground 2 a) an inclined line, surface, position, etc.; slant 3 a) deviation from the horizontal or vertical b) the amount or degree of this *4 the land area that drains into a given ocean 5 *Math.* a) the trigonometric tangent of the positive angle formed between a given straight line and the x-axis of a pair of Cartesian coordinates b) the slope of the tangent line to a given curve at a designated point —*vt.* **sloped, slop'ing** 1 to have an upward or downward inclination; take an oblique direction; incline; slant 2 [Colloq.] to go or move (off, away, etc.), esp. in a leisurely or furtive way —*vt.* to cause to slope —*adj.* [Old Poet.] that slopes; slanting; inclined —**slop'er n.**

sloppy (slāp'ē) *adj.* -pler, -pi-est 1 consisting of or covered with slop; wet and splashy; muddy; slushy 2 splashed or spotted with liquids 3 a) very untidy; showing lack of care; slovenly or messy b) careless; slipshod 4 [Colloq.] gushingly sentimental —**slop'pi-ly adv.** —**slop'pi-ness n.**



SLOOP

Fig. 4



Professionals Corner

Attachment C

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R-Value Table

Insulation Values For Selected Materials

Use the R-value table below to help you determine the R-value of your wall or ceiling assemblies. To obtain a wall or ceiling assembly R-value you must add the r-values of the individual components together. See the following example:

Wall Assembly R-Value

Component	R-value
Wall - Outside Air Film	0.17
Siding - Wood Bevel	0.80
Plywood Sheathing - 1/2"	0.63
3 1/2" Fiberglass Batt	11.00
1/2" Drywall	0.45
Inside Air Film	0.68
Total Wall Assembly R-Value	13.73

R-Value Table

Material	R/ Inch	R/ Thickness
Insulation Materials		
Fiberglass Batt	3.14	
Fiberglass Blown (attic)	2.20	
Fiberglass Blown (wall)	3.20	
Rock Wool Batt	3.14	
Rock Wool Blown (attic)	3.10	
Rock Wool Blown (wall)	3.03	
Cellulose Blown (attic)	3.13	
Cellulose Blown (wall)	3.70	
Vermiculite	2.13	
Autoclaved Aerated Concrete	3.90	
Urea Terpolymer Foam	4.48	
Rigid Fiberglass (> 4lb/ft3)	4.00	
Expanded Polystyrene (beadboard)	4.00	
Extruded Polystyrene	5.00	
Polyurethane (foamed-in-place)	6.25	
Polyisocyanurate (foil-faced)	7.20	
Construction Materials		
Concrete Block 4"		0.80
Concrete Block 8"		1.11
Concrete Block 12"		1.28
Brick 4" common		0.80
Brick 4" face		0.44
Poured Concrete	0.08	
Soft Wood Lumber	1.25	
2" nominal (1 1/2")		1.88

2x4 (3 1/2")		4.38
2x6 (5 1/2")		6.88
Cedar Logs and Lumber	1.33	
Sheathing Materials		
Plywood	1.25	
1/4"		0.31
3/8"		0.47
1/2"		0.63
5/8"		0.77
3/4"		0.94
Fiberboard	2.64	
1/2"		1.32
25/32"		2.06
Fiberglass (3/4")		3.00
(1")		4.00
(1 1/2")		6.00
Extruded Polystyrene (3/4")		3.75
(1")		5.00
(1 1/2")		7.50
Foil-faced Polyisocyanurate (3/4")		5.40
(1")		7.20
(1 1/2")		10.80
Siding Materials		
Hardboard (1/2")		0.34
Plywood (5/8")		0.77
(3/4")		0.93
Wood Bevel Lapped		0.80
Aluminum, Steel, Vinyl (hollow backed)		0.61
(w/ 1/2" Insulating board)		1.80
Brick 4"		0.44
Interior Finish Materials		
Gypsum Board (drywall 1/2")		0.45
(5/8")		0.56
Paneling (3/8")		0.47
Flooring Materials		
Plywood	1.25	
(3/4")		0.93
Particle Board (underlayment)	1.31	
(5/8")		0.82
Hardwood Flooring	0.91	
(3/4")		0.68
Tile, Linoleum		0.05
Carpet (fibrous pad)		2.08
(rubber pad)		1.23
Roofing Materials		
Asphalt Shingles		0.44

Wood Shingles		0.97
Windows		
Single Glass		0.91
w/storm		2.00
Double insulating glass (3/16") air space		1.61
(1/4" air space)		1.69
(1/2" air space)		2.04
(3/4" air space)		2.38
(1/2" w/ Low-E 0.20)		3.13
(w/ suspended film)		2.77
(w/ 2 suspended films)		3.85
(w/ suspended film and low-E)		4.05
Triple insulating glass (1/4" air spaces)		2.56
(1/2" air spaces)		3.23
Addition for tight fitting drapes or shades, or closed blinds		0.29
Doors		
Wood Hollow Core Flush (1 3/4")		2.17
Solid Core Flush (1 3/4")		3.03
Solid Core Flush (2 1/4")		3.70
Panel Door w/ 7/16" Panels (1 3/4")		1.85
Storm Door (wood 50% glass) (metal)		1.25 1.00
Metal Insulating (2" w/ urethane)		15.00
Air Films		
Interior Ceiling		0.61
Interior Wall		0.68
Exterior		0.17
Air Spaces		
1/2" to 4" approximately		1.00

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